NEW YORK THRUSH SHEET THE WAR

## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICEN, W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

MIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway. -THE ESCHANTRESS. WINTER GARDEN, Broadway .- ROSA GERGORIO-WALLACE'S THEATRE, Sit Broadway .- John Buill.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, Broadway, -- HALF & DOL-NEW BOWERT THEATRE. Bowery. -THE STRANGES-DER FREISCHUTZ-BEACON OF DEATH-IRISE TICKE. BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery -- WEST OF THE WISH-TON-WISH-PRIER THE GREAT-ZEMHUCA.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—Com furr—Living Whate, &c., at all hours.—Abelaide of discuss, afternoon and evening.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall .- 472 Broad COOPER INSTITUTE.-HORSE TANING BY RARRY.

GAISTIES CONCERT HALL, 616 Broadway, -DRAWING PEOPLE'S MUSIC HALL, 45 Bowers. -- Songs, DANCES, PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 563 Broadway Open daily from 10 A. M. till 9 P M.

New York, Thursday, May 29, 1862,

## THE SITUATION.

The official report of the battle at Hanover Court House was received at the War Department from General McClellan yesterday, from which it appears that it was a pretty serious affair, result ing in a complete rout of the enemy. The rebel loss in killed and wounded is set down at one thousand, and our loss at three hundred and seventy nine killed, wounded and missing, of whom fiftythree were killed. One hundred of the enemy's dead were buried on the field by our men. Five hundred were taken prisoners, and more were coming in. The rebels in this action were mostly from Georgia and North Carolina.

There is no later news from General Banks column to-day.

Our news from General Halleck's army to-day is important. His forces are within three-quarters of a mile of the rebel works at Corinth, and it was expected that he would open fire on them to-day. General Halleck is moving towards the works by regular approaches; and according to the statement of Assistant Secretary of War Scott, who has just returned from there, a grand battle may be expected within ten days. General Mansfield Lovell is reported to have reached Corinth from New Orleans with 7,000 men-raw recruits for the most part and it is stated by deserters that the rebel troops are existing upon half rations, and are greatly reduced by sickness.

Despatches from Nashville to the 27th state that General Mitchel and General Negley had arrived there on that night. General Mitchel was the recipient of a serenade. He says that his position in Alabama is permanent, and reports everything quiet in Huntsville and the Union feeling increasing.

The Charleston papers of the 21st inst. state that four of our vessels had shelled three islands in the habor on the day previous-namely, Coles, Kiawah and Goat Islands-and that the rebels had retired after burning their quarters. Coles Island is situated at a distance of between twelve and fifteen miles from the city of Charleston.

The announcement of the surrender of the cities ef Natchez, Warrenton and Vicksburg comes to us from the rebel journals in those quarters. Our fleet, after accomplishing the capture of these three points, is said to be on its way to Memphis. We give to-day the full particulars of the occupation of these important points on the Mississippi, together with sketches of the cities which have thus fallen into the hands of the Union forces.

In addition to the capture of the cities in the Mississippi valley, we have information from the Savannah News that the city of Darien, the capital of McIntosh county, Georgia, on the banks of the Altamaha river, lying up from the sea about twelve miles, was bombarded recently by two "Yankee" steamers. Darien is located sixty miles southwest of Savannah and twenty miles north of Brunswick, which point our forces have occupied for some time.

The military furor which is elicited in this city on the departure of fresh troops for the national capital appears to greet the regiments on their route. The Seventh was received in Baltimore on its arrival there on Tuesday afternoon with immense enthusiasm. The Union flag was hoisted on the public buildings, and so far from any hostile feeling being manifested in that turbulent city, the troops were greeted with cheers from the men and waving, of handkerchiefs of the women all through the streets. Colonel Lefferts received directions to remain in Baltimore until further orders, and the men were consequently put into quarters in the Union Bank, the officers locating themselves at the Eutaw House.

## CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, the Vice President presented a message from the President, in reply to the resolution of inquiry in reference to certain arrests in Kentucky, in which the President states that it is not deemed compatible with the public interests to give the information asked at present. The special message from the President, sent into the House on the previous day, was ordered by the Senate to be printed. The Soldiers' Bounty bil was passed. Petitions for a bankrupt act were presented. Senator Willey, of Virginia, presented a memorial of the Legislature of that State, in reference to the proposed division of the State. The bill proposing donations of lands to colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts, was taken up and considered for some time, but no vote on it was taken. The Tax bill was then taken up and considered for some time, when, on motion, the Senate went into executive session. The executive session lasted but for a short time, after which the sideration of the Tax bill was resumed, and s long discussion on the question of taxing slaves as property took place, pending a decision on which the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, the motion pending at the adjournment on the previous day, to reconsider the vote by which the bill to give freedom to the slaves of rebels was defeated, was, after considerable discussion, postponed until Wednesday next. The House then went into Commit see of the Whole on the Senate bill to collect taxes In the insurrectionary districts, which was passed by a vote of ninety-seven year to seventeen navs A synopsis of the bill will be found in our report o | were made at 45 cc. a 47c. for new, and at 47 cc. a 49c.

the Congressional proceedings. The bill for the purchase of a permanent soldiers' hospital in the District of Columbia was taken up, and some discussion ensued; but no vote on it was taken. A resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of the public debt, and the annual interest thereof. A bill was introduced, and referred to the Military Committee, in reference to limiting the number of volunteers to be mustered into the military service, and prohibiting the enlistment of contrabands. A resolution was introduced regulating the mileage and compensation of contestants for seats. The resolution referred to the Committee on Mileage, and the House adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The steamer Columbia, from Havana, arrived here last evening. The news she brings from Mexico is somewhat later, but of no particular importance. The Mexicans are said to be burning and destroying everything in their retreat from the advancing French army. The people were organizing rapidly for the defence of the country against the invaders. Great improvements were going on in Havana. The streets were being greatly enlarged in some places, and trade was gradually increasing. Commerce with New Orleans was being slowly developed. General Prim, recently commander of the Spanish forces in Mexico, was to leave Havana for New York on the 25th inst., and may be expected here to-day or to-morrow. Several Confederate vessels had arrived at Havana There was some sickness prevalent, but no yellow

We have news from British Honduras, dated at Belize on the 8th of May. A cargo of cotton from Mobile, containing one hundred and one bales, was sold at public auction in Belize, and brought twenty cents a pound. The schooner having it on board ran the blockade, and was making for Havana, when she commenced to leak badly and was put before the wind into Campeachy From this place the cargo was forwarded to Be ize. Captain Hatrick, commander of the schooner, left Belize for New York. The weather was fine Logwood was scarce and high. Every other artiele in market at Belize was abundant, low in price, and looking downward

The fire in Atlanta, Georgia, which occurred on Sunday, the 11th inst., was very destructive. Two large store houses, three grocery stores, one boarding house, and a brick warehouse, full of stores belonging to the Confederate government. were destroyed. Among other articles consumed were 1,085 bales of cotton, 690,000 pounds of bacon and 200 casks of rice. Loss about \$150,000. The New Mexico expedition is reported to have been abandoned for the present.

The British government, through Lord Lyons has presented to Captain Thomas P. Stetson, of the packet ship Wm. Frothingham, a splendid gold chronometer watch, in token of its appreciation of his services in rescuing forty-one of the survivors of the British screw transport Spartan, at sea. which vessel was bound to Halifax with arms and ordnance stores, and foundered from the effects of the terrific gales experienced in the early part of February last.

The Commissioners of Emigration did not organize yesterday. From the weekly statement it appears that 3,475 emigrants arrived at this port during the week ending on the 28th inst., making a total of 17,706 who have arrived during the present year, against 32,118 up to the same date in 1861. The number of inmates remaining on Ward's Island is 635. The Treasurer's report shows a balance of \$15,870 79 remaining in the bank to the credit of the Commissioners.

The bark Reindeer, 248 tons register, seized and libelled by the Marshal on Tuesday, on suspicion of being about to engage in the stave trade is owned by G. A. Lilliendahl, of this city, by whom she has been fitted out for a whaling voyage to the North Atlantic Ocean, during which the master, who is well known among our shipping merchants as an old and experienced whaler, intends to test the merits of his new invention of 'rocket gun" in the capture of whales. From the fact of this vessel having previously made a slave voyage, her reputation led the Custom House officials to carefully watch her movements on her arrival at this port, and on the 25th inst., two days before the Marshal libelled her, a revenue officer was placed on board of her by order of the Collector, and a thorough examination made of her cargo and outfit. We are authorized by the mers to say that there has not been any cation yet made by them at the Custom House for a clearance, nor has there been any attempt to sail out of port, as reported. Permission was granted by the Custom House authorities to anchor in the stream for the purpose of enabling the master to retain his crew on board when shipped. It is to be hoped that this conflict of jurisdiction over cases like this, between the Marshal and the Revenue Department, may not lead to unfavorable results, nor be the means at any time of defeating

Ernest Leffenger, a Frenchman, was arrested yesterday by Lee and McCay, United States Marshal's aids, on a charge of stabbing George Rees second mate of the ship Piscataqua, on her recent voyage from Cadiz to New York. The prisoner was committed and the mate was sent to the City

An important case, for the condemnation of \$75,000 of Southern bonds and gold, is now pending before Judge Smalley, in the United States District Court.

The trial of Charles H. Bunt, charged with the omicide of Bendix Thorson, was continued yesterday in the Court of General Sessions. The evidence was very conflicting as to the origin of the difficulty in which the defendant and the deceased were engaged; and as there was no possibility of the jury agreeing, they were discharged from a further consideration of the case. Counsel for Robert W. Butler, charged with violating the Concert Saloon act, put in a special plea of guilty, &c., to which the District Attorney demurred. The questions of law will be argued before the City Judge on Friday. The trial of William Williams, indicted for a misdemeanor, was commenced in the afternoon, and will be finished on Thursday. The accused was a driver of one of the Fourth avenue freight cars, and it is charged that in Decembe last he drove so rapidly that, when near the switch at the Cooper Institute, he run into a Third avenue passenger car and smashed it; but fortunately the passengers escaped uninjured.

Stocks were all better restorday, and there was a fair

demand for the speculative railway shares at the admand. Governments were firmer. There was less ex-sitement in the money market, and bankers were glad to lend at 4 per cent. The street is gradually resuming it wonted screnity and cheerfulness. Gold was not so firm The market for beef cattle was still further depressed yesterday, and it was with no little difficulty that Tues dey's prices were realized. The range was from 634 to 8% cents, with occasional sales at rather higher prices. Milch cows were dull at \$20 to \$40. Veals were plenty and dull at 3% to 5 a 5% couts. Sheep and lambs were less active, and 25 a 37 cents per head lower than last week. Swine sold at 3% a 3% cents for heavy corn fed,

week. Swine soid at 3% a 3% cents for heavy ours ice, 3% a 3% for light corn fed, and 3% a 3% cents for still fed. The total receipts were:—5,362 beef cattle, 117 cows, 957 veals, 6,712 sheep and lambs, and 8,244 swine. The cotton market was again higher and firmer yester. day, and closed at an advance of Mc. per lb. The sales embraced 1,800 bales, closing firm on the basis of 31c. a 31 ½c. Some holders late in the day refused to sel under 32c. for middling uplands. Some parties in the trade estimated the present available stock in this market as low as 5,000 bales. Under the influence of large receipts and the late unfavorable advices from Europe, the market for flour was depressed and prices fell off 5c. per bbl. for most descriptions Wheat, from the same cause, declined about 2c. per bushel, while the market was less affected for corn though somewhat less buoyant; sales of Western mixed

for old Western mixed, in store and delivered, chiefly at 48c. Pork was in moderate request, with sales of mess at \$12 25 and prime at \$9 623/2 a \$9 75. Sugars were steady and in good request, with sales of 1,375 hhds. and 95 boxes at full prices. Coffee was more active; sales 3,200 bags Rio were made on private terms, and 200 bags Jamaica at 2012c. Freights were unchanged, while ea-gagements were moderate; wheat to Liverpool, in bags, was taken at 10%d., and corn, in bulk, at 9%d. a 9%d. with flour at 2s. 6d.; wheat, to London, was engaged at 1136d. in ship's bags.

Our Late Disaster in the Valley of Virginia and its Causes and Conse-

Where lies the responsibility for the late disastrous repulse of the remnant of the army of General Banks from the great valley of Virginia? The newspapers of the indignant North, to a considerable extent, are pouring out their vials of wrath upon the head of Secretary Stanton. One of this class of journals, for instance. denounces his "management of the War Department" as "an intolerable nuisance which ought to be abated;" while another describes the unfortunate Secretary as "an official who possesses patriotism without discretion and enthusiasm without judgment, and who is as ready to exaggerate the terrors of his work today as he was to rush upon them yesterday." But Mr. Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts adroitly saddles the whole responsibility in the premises upon the President, who has only to give his orders, and secretaries and generals are bound to obey. But let us go a little deeper into the merits of this matter, and we will doubtless soon reach the true solution of the mystery of this repulse of General Banks from the Shenandoah valley.

The Secretary of War, we all know, is a lawyer and not a soldier; but granting that he possesses patriotism without discretion and enthusiasm without judgment," he is still but a subordinate of the President. Thus far Mr. Senator Wilson is right, and the responsibility falls back upon the President: but Mr. Wilson has, unfortunately, neglected to confess that from the President this responsibility may be traced to the radical, disorganizing abolition negro brigade of Congress, to which alone the public indignation may be justly directed.

In a legal and technical view, the President, as the head of the government, the army and navy, is responsible to the country for the defeats and disasters of our troops where successes could and should have been secured. But we know, on the other hand, that Congress is the supreme law making power; that the President is dependent upon Congress for the men, the ways and means with which to carry on the war, and that the shaping of every act of Congress, in reference to the war, is in the hands of certain committees of the two houses which are controlled by the chiefs of our abolition negro brigade. Thus, for example, Mr. Wilson, as the head of the Committee on Military Affairs in the Senate, occupies an official position in the legislative branch of the government which the President is bound to respect, and hence the views and suggestions of Mr. Wilson in regard to the management and conduct of the war must command, in a liberal degree, the confidence of the President, whatever may be the peculiar differences of opinion

between these two public agents. In the next place, it would be simply impossible for the President to attend to all the multifarious details connected with the management and movements of the army. This business belongs especially to the Secretary of War; and we speak not at random, but state what we believe to be a very important fact. when we say that the Secretary of War has been victimized by the chiefs of these ruling committees of Congress of the abolition negro brigade into all this budget of military blunders, culminating in this unfortunate repulse of General Banks from the valley of Virginia. We are also convinced that had General McClellan made himself, even so late as three months ago, an abolition army politician of the has fallen upon General Banks would have been abundantly guarded against by the abolition politicians of Congress.

Our readers will remember that when the rebel army, in March last, evacuated Manassas, regular onslaught of the abolition radicals of Congress was made upon General McClellan-He was jeered with the clamor that he had outcamped the rebels;" that he had been frightened all winter by a lot of "quaker guns;" that he had permitted the enemy to slip through his fingers, because he was too much of a proslavery apologist to believe the "intelligent contrabands" who in season informed him how Johnston was evacuating his Potomac line: that McClellan's army, five times in numbers the dismantled army of Johnston, was too much for McClellan; and, lastly, that he would not advance "for fear of hurting somebody." What followed? McClellan's army was divided into three armies, and with half his previous force he was shipped off to Yorktown. As he advances he finds the enemy in front in much superior numbers to his own. He calls for reinforcements. They are supplied from General McDowell; but thus depleted, McDowell becomes apprehensive of danger and calls for other troops. They are supplied from the army of General Banks, who has thus been pounced upon, cut up, despoiled and driven out by those watchful rebel guerillas, Generals Johnson and Ewell.

But why was not General Bank " reinforced rom some other quarter? We answer, that it was because Mr. Senator Wilson, the head of the Military Committee of the Senate, and his Congressional abolition clique, after the rebel evacuation of Manassas, brought about the suspension of volunteering; that the hostility of this clique to General McClellan and his well considered plans was at the bottom of this movement, and that these abolition radicals have been playing their cards with our armies n Virginia so as to bring about some great disaster, under the pressure of which the administration and the army might be dragged headlong into an exterminating crusade against

Southern slavery. This is our solution of this unfortunate repulse of General Banks. We trace it to the enmity of Senators Wilson, Trumbull, Sumper and others of that clique in the Senate, and to Thaddeus Stevens, Lovejoy and their abolition brethren of the House; and to their successful tricks and intrigues to break up the army and the plans of General McClellan, to stop recruit. ing for the army, when fifty thousand more men were needed to secure our conquests in Virginia, and a hundred thousand more to push the rebels speedily out of the State. Let the responsibility then rest where it belongs. We cannot consent that either the President or the Secretary of War shall be made the scapegoat for a disaster which properly belongs to the abolition negro brigade of Congress.

General McClellan and the Little Villain. In yesterday's issue we published a despatch from General McClellan to Secretary Stanton, reminding him that "some of the newspapers publish letters from their correspondents with the army, giving important information concerning our movements, positions of troops, &c., in positive violation of your orders," and suggesting that, as it is "impossible to ascertain with certainty who these anonymous writers are," "another order be published, holding the editors responsible for its infraction."

This hint of General McClellan's is a very seasonable one, and it is much more considerate and just than a general order driving all newspaper correspondents from his camps. He hould have stated, however, in what newspapers the contraband information of which he complains has appeared. It is true that the correspondents of newspapers write anonymously, and that General McClellan would find it difficult, perhaps, to identify them; but certainly he must be aware of the names of the journals at fault, and he might have reported them to Secretary Stanton. As his despatch now reads all newspapers are blamed alike when obviously all are not to blame. The HERALD, for example, has been most careful in its publication of war news. Not only have we strictly cautioned our correspondents not to send contraband intelligence for publication, but we have always revised our war letters be fore printing them, and suppressed any news which might be of service to the enemy. We were informed by our reporter with General Banks' division of the diminution of that corps d'armee and of its consequent peril ; but we refrained from giving this important information to the public until General Banks' retreat made further concealment unnecessary. As in this instance, so in all others, the HERALD has been cautious to publish nothing concerning the strength, movements or positions of our forces, except in cases where it was evident that the enemy had been let into the secret by the cannon's mouth and could not be benefitted by the HERALD's disclosures.

But while this has been the practice of the HERALD since the commencement of hostilities and before any order from the War Department upon the subject, we are aware that several other journals of this city have not exercised the same loyal and discreet caution in regard to their war news. Recently, however-and General McCiellan's order plainly refers to recent publications-we have noticed but one New York journal which has infracted the order of Secretary Stanton, and revealed the Union strength, movements and plans to the enemy. This journal is the New York Timesto which paper, together with the babbling sheets of Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, this complaint of General McClellan probably refers. For some time past the Hon. Henry Jenkins Raymond, editor of the Times, Speaker of the last Assembly and general Little Villain," has been following the army, and we have frequently noticed passages in his letters which were decidedly contraband. But what could have been expected of this little reprobate? All the army knew very well that Raymond's tongue was as swift as his legs, and that he could not help prattling all he knew any more than he could help scampering from a phantom Austrian at Solferino or fleeing from the imaginary Black Horse cavalry at Bull run. Once, having dined with General Scott, Raymond published a report of the private, confidential conversation at table, and showed that he knew nothing of the usages of good society and less of the potency of good wine. Again, having been invited to Fortress Monroe by General Butler, he revealed all the secrets of the fortress, to the intense indignation of the astonished General and the corresponding delight of the grateful rebels. It will be seen, therefore, that it is as impossible for Raymond to keep a secret as it is for poor Greeley to keep his temper, in both of which requisites of successful journalism we are, as Gay of the Tribune puts it, "constantly ahead," General McClellan ought never to have allowed Raymond to accompany his army, and then there would have been no such com plaints. As for "holding the editors responsible," that is hardly necessary, since the editors are responsible for their own papers already, and since such a provision would not include Raymond, who is editor and correspondent by turns, and would thus escape the penalty in some way: and who never could be hold responsible for his revelations because he is de cidedly non compos mentis, and would be acquitted by any court martial on the ground of moral insanity in regard to military news.

THE TRADE OF NORFOLK.—The measures taken by General Wool to bring back the rebel authorities of Norfolk to their allegiance are not. it seems to us, the best calculated to effect that object. It is not by rendering the condition of the people of that city as bad or worse than it was under the Confederate regime that they will be taught to appreciate the advantages of their being restored to the Union. Moreover. it should not be forgotten that the interdiction placed upon the importation of food and other necessaries from the North will inflict continued distress and suffering upon many who have been looking to the success of our arms for relief from the privations to which they have been subjected by the blockade. Numbers of these are sincere Unionists, although they are afraid to give expression to their real sentiments until they are convinced that there is no danger of General Huger realizing his threat of again returning to the city. The parties whom it is more mmediately desired to coerce by these restrictive measures are, unfortunately, those who are least affected by them. They belong to the wealthier class of secessionists, and have taken care to provide against being starved into submission. It is best, therefore, to pursue a liberal and generous policy, not only in regard to Norfolk, but in reference to all the Southern cities that fall into our hands. The President has initiated that policy by his proclamation throwing open the ports of New Orleans, Port Royal and Beaufort to the trade of the North, and we think it ill advised on the part of General Wool to pursue a course which must contribute to keep alive the existing feelings of exasperation among the secessionists, and to dishearten still more those who are well affected towards us. The true policy, in our opinion, is at once to let the old flag carry with , wherever it is planted, the benefits and protection that we ourselves enjoy under it.

MUSICAL TABLEAUX AT DODWORTH'S HALL.-There with se an interesting musical entertainment at this hall to night. "A Malden's Choice," illustrated by recitations. music and tableaux, will form the attraction of the evening. The proceeds are for a charitable purpose, and the effort deserves success.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHIN, Pron. May 28, 1862. THE SENATE'S PROGRESS ON THE TAX BILL.

The Senate, having disposed of the committee amend-nents to the Tax bill, have been occupied to-day in considering the miscellaneous amendments. Very little change has been made. It appears to be the determination to reduce the duty on spirits to fifteen cents, and to adopt Sherman's proposition to tax stock on hand ten conts a

EMANCIPATION OF THE SLAVES OF REBELS. The responsibility for the reconsideration of the eman-cipation bill to-day is attributed to Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, who presented a motion to reconsider and lay the bill on the table at the time. The bill was defeated by

four major — The practical mischief of the inconsiderate emancipa tion of the negroes has been demonstrated by the hun-dreds collected here and living upon the bounty of the government. They have no work, and want none; but live in absolute idleness at the public expense. This example, however, was not sufficient to deter the Jacobins from reconsidering the Emancipation bill to-day. They neceeded by a majority of four. Mr. Dawes, as well a Mr. Porter, changed his vote, and two others who were absent when the bill was rejected came in. There were ration and defeated it.

The greater part of the session in the House to-day was occupied in the manœuvres, pro and con., in regard to this reconsideration. Motions for a call of the House all the parliamentary devices for delay were called into requisition, without avail. The bill was reconsidered, and material amendments are proposed. It is apparent that the sweeping character of the measure must e altered so as to restrict it to particular classes of slave owners. Provision will also be made for colonization, with a view to sugar the pill for the palate of the President, who is pledged to approve no emancipation bills which do not provide for the deportation of the emancipated negroes out of the States in which they are held as slaves.

It is contended by farseeing members of Congress that the House bill will not pass the Senate. The radicals there are divided between Collamer's and erman's bill. Each faction, it is believed, will adhere to its own peculiar views in regard to what is essential o render the bill constitutional; but both will oppose the House bill, which, if assimilated to either of the Senate bills, will be opposed by the other faction in the CONGRESSIONAL APPROPRIATIONS.

In the list of appropriations in bills that have passed the House, but are not finally disposed of, published in donday's New York papers, there was omitted the appropriation of five millions for bounties to soldiers.

COLLECTOR FOR BEAUFORT. The President has appointed, and the Senate confirmed, John A. Hedrick Collector for the port of Beaufort, N.C. MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL SIGEL.

Gen. Sigel visited the Capitol to day, and was warmly velcomed by Congresamen.

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY AND THE STEVENS

BATTERY.
The letter of the Secretary of the Navy to Congress printion was conditioned to take effect when it was made clear to the Secretary that it would be effective for war purposes, he had appointed a board to make another ex-amination of the battery in question. It consisted of Captain C. H. Davis, United States Navy; Colonel Richard Delafield, United States Army; S. M. Pook, naval constructor; S. V. Merrick, Esq., of Philadelphia, and Moses Taylor, of New York. They made themselves acquainted with the views and plans of Mr. Stevens, read

descriptions presented, and inspected the vesser and models and armament. They express the opinion that the Stevens plan will not result in such a ve-sel or battery as the law requires. At the same time they gay that modifications may be made in accordarce with recent improvements in the art of war which will accomplish the desired object. Considering that the appropriation was designed to carry out the original the Secretary refers the matter back to Congress. It is insisted by those who are anxious for the comple-tion of iron-clad vessels that the appropriation was intended for the completion of this battery, with whatever modifications the board appointed should deem necessary. Each member of the board has a plan of modifica tion, but as they have not yet been presented, there is he accomplished in the premises for some time. The difficulty of creating a harmonious whole from the ideas of half a dozen persons is more easily imagined than described.

NAVAL ORDERS AND PROMOTIONS. The following officers have been ordered to the United

The following officers have been ordered to the United States steamer South Carolina:—
Commander John Almy, detached from the New York yard; Acting Master T. D. Brower, detached from the Minnesota: Acting Master Frederick F. Brwry, Lieutenant O. W. Stanton, ordered to gunboat Tioga; Lieutenant W. H. Macomb, to command the gunboat Geresee; Lieutenant W. H. Pana, ordered to the gunboat Tornessee; Paymaster James Fulton, ordered to the Additional State of Williamshare, N. V. accounts. rondack; S. H. Fish, of Williamsburg, N. Y., appointed Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to report to Composor Paulding for duty; Acting Master W. P. Pandall, late of the Cumberland, promoted to Acting Volunteer Lieutecant for gailant conduct, and ordered to gunboat Port Royal; Assistant Paymaster John Swoolsow, ordered MANGEUVEES OF THE NEW ENGLAND MANUPACTURERS

The agents of New England manufacturers have not spent the winter here for nothing. Their object his been to get off the excise rates from articles manufac-tured by their establishments, and they have succeeded in a large way, so far as cotton is concerned. The Sanate has struck out the tax of one cent per pound on cotton, which was proposed by the House; and thus a productive income of millions upon millions is hazardedthe pretence for such action is that the burden will fall upon labor; but all the fabrics used yearly by a common shorer can be made from three pounds of raw cotton. His tax, therefore, would not be above three or four cents a year on that score. But the New England cotton manufacturers would save millions yearly, to say nothing or

what would fall upon Europeans.

The New England Senators went in generally for this avor to capitalists. Their excuse to the people will be hat they can accomplish the object of raising a large tax from slaveholders by taxing their slaves. Such a motion was made to-day in the Senate by Mr. Sumner, and, since tax on this head will probably prevail, Mr. Fessenden supported the proposition in a moderate way, saying that he did so not as a plan of punishing slaveolders, but to make them, as well as others who were making money, contribute to the public expenditure. It nay be asked how Senators who refused to tax retailers of liquors, because it legalized their traffic, go in for

taking slaves.
THE STEVENS PLOATING BATTERY. The Secretary of the Navy has furnished Congress with the result of the examination by a special board of Stevens' battery as an efficient means of coast defence. They think that for this purpose it will require essential modifications, owing to the recent improvements in naval warfare. As the Secretary believes it was the intention of Congress to apply \$800,000, heretofore appropriated, upon the battery, according to the original plan, should it have been approved, he does not feel authorized to expend the noney to carry out the suggestions of the Board.

THE CALIFORNIA MAILS. The Overland Mail Company will resume the trans-eriation of letters in fifteen days. Papers and docunents will go via Panama, under an arrangement of the company with Vanderblit, who is to receive one hundred and fifty thousand dollars a year for the services. The Pacific Railroad route, as provided by the House bill now before the Senate, is substantially in the direct ion of the overland road. It sets out at St. Joseph, Mo. nd ends near Placerville, California.

THE ARMY AND THE NEWSPAPERS. The interdict upon the transmission of military intelli-gence is just now most rigidly enforced; but it may be stated that nothing discouraging has been received from any quarter but the disaster in the Shenandoah valley. But this will soon be repaired, and the rebel band the pushed through the gap thus left open will probably not ret back, except as prisoners of war.

POSITION OF MR. DUNN, OF INDIANA. In last night's despatches it was stated that Mr. Duan was expected to vote to-day for the reconsideration of the Emancipation bill; but he stood firmly with the conservatives in opposition to it throughout the contest.

THE CAPITOL EXTENSION.

The Secretary of the lattrior has appointed E. B. French, Exq., Commissioner of Public Buildings, to take charge of the disbursements on account of the Capitol extension. He has also decided to finish parts of the wings that are nearly completed, as the best means of carrying out the resolution of Congress for providing ways to protect and preserve the unfaished partion of the structure. There is a great amount of dressed marble that will be best preserved by putting it in its proper place on the walls.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 28, 1888. KENTUCKT STATE PRISONERS.

The Vice President presented a message from the President, in reply to the resolution concerning arrests in Kentucky, that it was not compatible with the public interests to furnish such information at present.

THE PERSIDENT'S SPECIAL MESSAGE. Also the message from the President, received by the House yesterday, and ordered to be printed.

SOLDIER'S BOUNTIES. The bill making an appropriation for, and authorizing the payment of, certain bounties was taken up and passed.

Mr. HARRIS, (rep.) of N. Y., presented a number of pe-Mr. Willey, (Union) of Via., presented a memorial of the Legislature of Virginia in reference to the division of that State, and also the constitution adopted by the people within the proposed limits.

The Admoustreal College mil.

The bill donating land for the benefit of colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts was taken up.

Mr. Wikkinson, (rep.) of Minn., spoke against it, as injurious to the new States, and tending to increase land speculation and preventing many of the benefits of the Homestead bill.

Homestead bill.

THE TAX BILL—A MISCELLANEOUS DISCUSSION.
At one o'clock the Tax bill was taken up, the question being on Mr. Wilson's amendment to strike out the iscense to retail liquor dealors.

Mr. POMEROY, (rep.) of Kansas, spoke in favor of the amendment.

amendment.
Mr. Fosras, (rep.) of Conn., seemed to think it strange
that any one should argue against this tax. Instead of
encouraging liquor selling, it subjected such persons to
double penalty in the States when such sale is pro-

giving any privilege, it would tend to root out a many small dealers, and, in fact, aid the cause of

many small desires, and in fact, and in the course of the debate Mr. Hall, (rep.) of N. H., said they had an entirely prohibitory law in New Hampshire; but he did not believe there was ever two-thirds as mich digher habitually sold in the town where he lived as there was to-day under this hay, and the people of that town were quite as orderly as the rest of mankind, After further discussion, the amendment was rejected. The vote was as follows:—
Yhas—Harris, Pomeroy, Wilmot, Wilson (Mass), Wright—

NATS-32. On motion of Mr. CHANDLER, (rep.) of Mich., the Senate yent it to executive session.

After a few minutes spent therein, the doors were pened, and the Senate resumed consideration of the Tax

Mr. Summer, (rep.) of Mass., offered an amendment as new section, as follows:—

a new section, as follows:—
That any person who shall claim the service or labor for 1fs of any person, under the laws of any State, shall be taxed on account of each person so claimed the sum of ten

theel on account of each person so claimed the sum of teachilars.

The contended that such a tax could be laid without any way recognizing the offensive doctrine that slaves were property. It was simply a tax on persons.

Mr. Sireman, (rep.) of Ohio, believed that slaves were persons, and were entitled to the rights of persons, and as such, they could not be taxed in this way, and certainly the Senator from Massachusetts would not propose to tax them as property. Besides, if he undertook to collect such a tax it would only rail on the loyal men of the border States, and be looked upon as an indirect attempt at emancipation. He was willing to meet the question of emancipation, be would support the President in emancipation. The only practical way to tax a large portion of the South was to tax cotton.

On the suggestion of several members, Mr. Susman modified his amendment so as to be in the language of the amendment offered by the Senator from khode is and (Mr. Simmons), "that an annual tax of five dollars shall be paid by every person or persons, or por and on account of overy pubry person between the ages of ten and sixty for very

doilars shall be paid by every person or persons, corporation or society, for and on account of every other person between the ages of ten and sixty-five years who e service or labor for a term of years, or for life, is claimed to be owned by such first mentioned person or persons, corporation or society, whether in fiduciary can acity or otherwise, under the laws and customs of a y state; and said annual tax shall be levied and collected of the person or persons, corporation or society mixing such caim, and of their goods, chattels and la de; but in no case shall the person or persons whose service or labors so claimed, or their service or labor, be solifar the purpose of callecting such tax." Is further provides that this tax shall not apply to the service due to parents.

provides that this tax shall not apply to the service due to parents.

Mr. SUMNER, replying to Mr. Sherman, said we might as well tax the stayeholder as the auctioneer or any as well tax the siaveholder as the auctioneer or any o her employment. The siaveholder's employment is to make the slave; work. They are auctioneers in human

make the states, work. They are accordingers in human sufferings.

Mr. Samman said he did not reply to the Senator's de unciation of slaveholders. Though he abbored and o piect slavery, he believed the slaveholders had constitutional rights, and he did not use such language about them. But this was simply a proposition to tax slaves, therefore we must tax them as property, for we could not tax them as persons. Yet the indirect effect of this amendment would be for a small amend of money to recognize slaves as proporty. If he wanted to tax the South, cotton was the element by which he could do it. He would not degrade the slave, who was craced by Almighty God, to the level of a bruth for a pairty tax. He would not stigmatize the whole class of men as "inglers in human sufficient" or other opprobrious epithets. Though he believed the tindency of slavery was to degrate the masters, yet thore were many goutlemanly courteous, patriotic men among slaveholders. Some of the mest courteous man he ever met were slaveholders. He offered as amendment to Mr. Summer's amendment; the proposition of a tax of one cest per pound on cotton. he increase an amendment to Mr. Summer's amendment for officer an amendment to Mr. Summer's amendment for one cent per pound on cotto Mr. Kixo (rep.), of N. Y., was in layor of a tax of the cotton and slaves, and should vote for both if could, and therefore hoyed the tax on cotton would be pressed as a substitute for the tax on always. The could, and therefore hojed the tax on cotton by pressed as a substitute for the tax on six persons who have assailed the government be allowed to escate from the burdans imp war.

be allowed to escare from the burdens imposed by the war.

Mr. Pomerov (rep.), of Kansas, asked if he would tax anything that he did not protect?

Mr. Kras said that so long as the slaveholder remained loyal, they had ample protection under the laws. He was in favor of having all protection given which was accorded by the laws of the country, and in favor of havin, all laws of the country executed.

Mr. Shursway (opp.), of Del., asked what the Senator thought of these persons in New York who resisted the Figitive Stave law. Were they good citizens or not?

Mr. King was astemi-hed that the Senator should ask such a question. If he knew New York as he (King) knew it, he would not come here and talk about her citizens resisting teat law.

Mr. Sunsan said tha was not a tax on slaves, but on the shares' masters. The senator from Ohio divided his speech into two heads— see a energy on the slave masters, and the other a pice for a tax on cotten. Jefferson said that all e-master obstreen master and slave was but a botterous passion, and Council Mason said that cours slavehouse was a petty tyrant. If men continue to uphold an institution which violates all h-man rights, we must expect no soft words. If the Senator from Ohio chooses to go not feeling the colored at the

Onto chooses to both the following the follow.

Mr. Presenter, (rep.) of Ms., said he looked at the matter simply as a matter of dollars and cents, and a dominication on one side and a cology on the other had nothing to do with the question. The simple question is, have we aright to tax them according to the constitution. Of this charten doubt at all, the slaveholder has peculiar right to tax them according to the constitution. Of the he had no doubt at all. 'the abaveloider has peculiar privileges, and a large amount of the property of some States is in slaves, and he saw no reason why they should not be taxed for these peculiar privileges. Mr. Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 15,

Mr. Shorman's anisoned was rejected year log nays 22.

Mr. Hendemon offered an amendment that the tax berein prescribed shall not be levied or collected in any State where the system of gradual emancipation may have been adopted at the time of collection.

Mr. Prescriben and that, according to the constitution, the tax must be equal in all the States.

Pending the question the Senate actiourned.

House of Representatives. WASHINGTON, May 29, 1962

CONVENCATION OF THE SLAVES OF RECEIG. Mr. PORTER, (rep.) of Ind., moved to postpone till Wednesday next the motion made by him yesterday to reconsider the vote by which the House, on Monday, rejected the bill to confiscate the slaves of rebels. Mr. Holman, (opp.) of Ind., moved to lay Mr. Porter's

Mr. Blain, (rep.) of Pa., moved a call of the House. Disagreed to by 3 majority.

Mr. EDWARDS, (rep.) of N. H., moved that the House

Mr. EDWARDS, (rep.) of N. H., moved that the House adjourn.

Negatived nearly unanimously.

Mr. POTFER, (rep.) of Wis., moved a call of the House.

Negatived by 1s majority.

Mr. Holman's motion to lay the motion of Mr. Porter—
to postpone—on the table was disagreed to—69 to 73.

Mr. Porter's motion was adopted.

The Syzakus stated that the motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill to confiscate the slaves of robols. was rejected, can, as a privileged question, be taken upnext Wednesday, immediately after the reading of the journal.

journal.

COLLECTION OF TAXES IN RESELLOCS TERRITORY.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the

State of the Union, on the Senate, bill to collect direct
taxes in insurrectionary districts and for other purposes.

Various amendments were made for perfecting the arrangements for carrying the act into effect. The bill.

taxes in insurrectionary districts and for other purposes.

Various amendments were made for porfecting the avangements for carrying the act into effect. The bill, passed.—67 against 17.

It provides for the appointment of a board of Tax Commissioners, to enter upon the duties of their office whenever the commanding general of the verces of the United States, entering into any insurrectionary States or district, shall have established the military authority throughout any parish or district or county of the same. In all cases where the owners of land shall not pay their proportion of the tax and consequent expenses, the property is to be sold. Provision is to be made for the redemption of land, if it be shown to the satisfaction of the Gommissioners that the owner has not taken part in, or in any magner added or absted the rebellion, and that by reason of the rebellion he has been unable to pay the tax. In cases, of owners having left their lands to join the robel cause, the United States shall take possession, and may lease them until the civil authority of the United States is established, and that people of the State shall clock a legislature and State officers, who shall take the each to support the federal constitution. The Bosed of Commissioners may under the direction of the President, instead of leasing the lands vasted in the United states, cause the same to be subdivided and sold in parcels to any loyal citizion, or any person who shall have teitufully served in the army